lay was it that you returned? A. I think I redid you theresiter remain with your

wise as you had been before? A. I did, sir.

Q. Was that the 7th that you returned or was it the 8th? Do you recoiledt it distinctly or was it on the night between those two days? A. My im-pression. Sir. is that it was the next day, but I assion, Sir. is that it was the next day, our in mit say positively that it was in the altermoon.

What time of day was it that Mrs. Tilton left day in the left that are detected in the morning when she left the duse; she woke me up from my steep and bid me

Q. Where did she say she was going? A. She said she was going to Mr. Ovington's house.
Q. Did you not see her again that morning and take breaklast with her there? A. I followed her when she left her nome and was down to breaklast with her and with the family where she was thousand.

fast with her and with the family where she was stopping.

Q. Now, as far as you know, Mrs. Thiton has resided with that family ever since, has she not?

A. I believe she has been out of town.

Q. Have you heard of her being at any other place of residence since she left your house but Mr. Gyington's? A. I don't know exactly what you mean by the allusion to say other place of residence; I understand her residence to be at my house—that is her residence.

Mr. Evarts—Well, that is what I mean; but I ask ave you heard of her being at any time, at any sther place, but Mr. Ovington's! A. Her residence is at my house; Mr. Ovington's is not her residence.

Q. Now I heard you say that your age is about hity-nine. What do you mean of that? A. That exactly what I said, sir; I was born in the city New York on the 2d of October, 1835; that was

is exactly what I said, sir; I was born in the city of New York on the 2d of October, 1835; that was what I meant to say.

Q. At the time of your marriage what was the situation or employment in which you were engaged? A. I was connected with, I think, at that time, the New York Observer; yos, sir.

Q. What was your wife's position with regard to residence and occupation at that time? A. My wife at that time resided at No. 48 Livingston street, with her mother.

Q. She had no employment—she was not engaged in any occupation? A. No, sir.

Q. What was your relationship with respect to ages, relatively? A. I was twenty years of age the day I was married and Mrs. Thion was a year or two older that I.

Q. Now, what was your acquaintance with her which is end was only ten years or age; I knew her in New York, where our immilies resided on the same block; I went to school with ner prother when she was only ten years or age; I knew her in New York, where our immilies resided on the same block; I went to school with ner playmate of his, and was at that early age more immiliar with him than with her.

Q. When did you become acquainted with her with a view to courtship? A. I tains when I was

Q. When did you become acquainted with her with a view to courtship? A. I think when I was about sixteen years old I became well acquainted with her, and continued so until the time of our markets. tage.

o at that time and up to the time she left you not the intercourse between you such as to e you understand each other as intimately is possible for two persons in married life?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now what estimate did you put on the intellectual power of your wife at that period? A. She had more than a common brain.

Q. About her educational attainments? A. I wish to say that she had more than the ordinary education; she was educated at the Packer Institute in his city, where she graduated with more credit than many others who have gone through the colege.

ege.
Q. In respect to literature and discipline of life, how did you place her in point of education? A. She has always been fond of books and has read considerably; she was fond of literature, arr,

onsiderator; sace was fond of literature, art, august and poetry.

Q. In association with men of admitted Christian life what has been her position? A. Do you mean what public men have been in the habit of coming of my house? during our married life we have had casts of culture and education, and her opportunities were many; she appreciated and snared with me that cultoyment, to a certain extent; she id not care much for men because of their rank

Was she kindly and charitable in disposition? She was very warm in disposition.

Q. Your position has been that of the journalist, writer, a public speaker at lyceums, has it not

air.

Q. Did your wife participate in those interests, in your lacors and volumes? A. Yes, sir; I read irequently to her and she acted as my amanuents; is gave me ner sympathies and she agreed with what I wrote; the subject was shared in, atther in contradiction or approval, according as our views agreed or disagreed; she knew aif my thoughts; I reposed perfect confidence in her; I

our views agreed or disagreed; she knew all my thoughts; I reposed perfect confidence in her; I has speaking now of the early years.

Q. What about the domestic occupation and interests soon after your marriage? Did she devote herself to her duties? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And these were all ol your and of her chiliter's well being? A. No, sir; she was attentive opersons who came to the house; she was kind to relatives and to all who came within her influence, and cared as the wife squal for everything; she was a liberal, good-nearted, lovely woman.

man.
Q. You were both members of Plymouth church
when married? A. She became a member of Plymouth church two years before I did; she was a
mamber in 1881; I became a member of rhat
shurch in 1883; I was married in 1885.
Q. In going to and in joining that church at that
time in religious feelings, and in religious sympalifes did you share each other's leelings at that
time in religious feelings, and in religious sympalifes did you share each other's leelings at that
time? A. At that time we qid.
Q. There was then a harmony in religious
opinions and in religious feelings or affection? A.
Yes, Sir; yery strong.
Q. Were either of you from that early time, and
how long connected in Christian labor, of the
Caristian duty in giving aid and instruction? A.
I don't exactly understand what you refer to, Mr.
Evarts.

the was always engaged in them.

Q. Were you with her in these? A. No, sir; I was not her equal in those things; her labors in the cause of Christianity continue to this hour.

Q. Do you remember a Bettel school in connection with her labors? A. Yes, sir; it is the school of Bettel which is connected with Plymouth church; there was a large class of women in the activation of the was a large class of women in the activation of the was a large class of women in the activation of the work of the work of the work of the was the precessary condition for admission was that they were mothers, and she was their leader and teacher; her labors continued for a series of several years.

teacher; her labors constitute for several years.

Q. What were those years? A. I can't give you the dates, but it was a long period—from 1885 to 1870; I shouldn't like to give the dates from recollection; her services were very effective; the teaching was given on Sunday, but she gave more time by way of preparation; her heart was in her work;

call to see her.

Q. Now in regard to the professions of your wife;
was she of an affectionate and sympathetic nature? A. Yes, sir; she was very rich in affection, inueed.

Q. Now regarding her opinions on feminine chastiff, what were her feelings? A. My wile loved sverything good and hated everything bad; I have never blamed her for any of the wrongs that were not ners; I believe she is to-day a good

Mr. Evarts—In that I agree with you. Witness—I have never blamed her, but her be

Witness—I have never blamed her, but her betrayer.

Q. What were her sentiments with regard to
lemining delicacy and pride in women's chastity?

A. The subject never came up for discussion between us, sir; it never came into my mind to ascerlain her opinion on the subject.

Q. Did you not say that "Elizabeth was always a
stickler for the purity of her sex?" A. Yes, sir,
after fler downfall.

Q. Did you not say she was a sickler for the dignity and purity of her sex? A. Well that was that
purity in womanhood had a great pride for her.

Q. And this virtue was the supreme interest in
her sex? A. I don't think that the subject ever
entered my mind; it was only in its general application.

photation.

Mr. Evarts here read from a scrap book and said: "Now let me call your attention to your words here written," and he read, "Eirabeth has always been a stickler for the nonor of her sex." bid you say that? A. Certainly, sir; I recollect it

bid you say that? A. Certainly, sir; I recollect it now.

Q. As to her behavior toward the other sex, what was her discipline and holtes? A. She had no friendship with persons who were impure.

Q. Was see not distressed at a relation of impurity on the part of women? A. Yes, sir.

Q. With regard to your own habits of life as bearing upon tois action, or dvidence, you have made several statements for publication, growing but of this matter? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you have appeared before the committee appointed for the examination of this controversy concerning you? A. No, sir; the examination was not made concerning me; I have appeared before the committee.

Q. How is your memory as to dates and the order of sequences and occurrences? A. I have siways said that my memory of dates is below the average.

Q. As to the character of your mind I believe that you recollect occurrences by pictures? A. Yes, sir; for instance, "I snould remember this scene," said the witness, looking up at the ceiling and then about the court, "more by the picture I now obtain than by the date; a year hence I should remember it more by the picture than the date,"

date."

Q. Have you not said that you remember by the reproduction through your imagination? A. I think in it is precisely what I meant.

Q. No. in regard to this situation and sympathy in religious and opinions between your wile and you, you are you not? A. I have not suffered by the change; I have rejoiced in the change.

Q. Well, I don't personally, I mean in mind?

A. Ice, sit.

the change! I have rejoiced in the change.

Q. Weil, I don't personally, I mean in mind?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. When did this change occur? A. Weil, sir, I was prought up in the old school Presbyterian church; my carriest principles and ideas of religion were of the strongest Calvinistic stamp; during my later years my lectings nave undergone a considerable modification; when I became a member of Mr. Recener's church, under his preaching, when I approached my thirtieth year. I underwent a change of feeting; I don't accept the theory which adopts Christ as the Jenovan of the world: I abandoned the Calvinistic doctrines when I became a member of Piwmouth church; this change of the concurrence of religious views between my wife and me produced on her mind a great sense of pain and unhappiness; she wanted me to believe as she did—

to have my views harmonize with hers; she wanted me to become a Christian; there were times when she wrestled with hersels and with me and with God that my views might harmonize with hers; she finally accepted the notion that there was no heli.

Q. At this time had you not come to such opinions and feelings about clergymen and churches that you were actually hostile to them? A. There came a feeling in 1870 when my views became changed.

Q. Have you not said that your natred to churches commenced upon the cause of slavery in relation to churches? A. I have not spoken of slavery in the churches? A. I have not spoken of slavery in the churches; I know what you mean.

Q. No matter what I mean, please answer? A. I took the ground which I believe was taken by the Rev. Alired Barnes. of Philadelphia, who said that the American churches did not take a foremost place on the question of American alswer; my views regarding the churches were in regard not to their ecclesiastical principles but had reference to their public policy on the slavery question.

Q. Did you not express omnions as despising ministers generally and the church generally in its relations to that question? A. I thought that at some stage of the unit-slavery movement the clergy, like all other professional men, were not leaders of public sentiment but followers of it.

Q. Novertheless, did fou not, from this mouve,

men, were not leaders of public sentiment but lollowers of M.

Q. Novertheless, did you not, from this motive, turn with a recling of antagonism and entertain a seeling of contempt for ministers that were in the position you have described? A. I think I should answer your question No. If I am permitted to state my views fully I can explain what I mean; I think that when any great profit measure is called for—when any great reform starts—the last help it gets from any organization is from the foruct. I do not apply that remark particularly to members of the Church.

Q. Were those feelings of yours on this subject known to your wile? A. These views were taught us in Plymouth church, in relation to the missionary fund.

Q. It was an animated and serious discussion to the missionary fund.

Q. It was a question whether, in an anti-slavery organization, it was a right and proper thing to give its subscriptions out West to associations that held men in bondage.

Q. It was a severe dissent between you? A. Weil is held my only in the minist.

organization, it was a right and proper thing to give its subscriptions out West to associations that held men in bondage.

Q. It was a severe dissent between you? A. Weil, I held my opinion; I went into the polipit, and as I did so Mr. Beecher said to me. "Do as well as you can!" after the discussion was over Mr. Beecher came around to me and said. "Theodore, I am proud of you;" (laughter;) I do not know that that was the first occasion of a difference of a serious character between us; it was no difference o: moral or intellectual opinions; it was simply a question as to the disposition of money; I do not think there was any serious difference between Mr. Beecher and myself until he took ground in a sermon in 1853 on the question of emancipation; afterward there was a difference of opinion between us as regards the politics of the country; I do not remember the daie, but it was about the time of the Cleveland Convention; it was in connection with politics.

Q. Then you took opposite grounds to him?

Q. Then you took opposite grounds to him? A Yes.
Q. Was it a broad, severe difference of opinion?
A. Yes, sir, it was.
At this stage of the case, it being six minutes past four, the proceedings were adjourned this eleven o'clock this morning.

LADY WASHINGTON RECEPTION.

The meeting of the Executive Committee of the Lady Washington Reception took place las: even-ing at No. 44 East Fourteenth street. The meet-ing was called to order by the election of William ing was called to order by the election of William Culien bryant as President; Peter Cooper, First Vice President; William H. Webb, Second Vice President; Levi P. Morron, Third Vice President; Henry A. Smyth. Fourth Vice President; Wilson G. Hunt, Treasurer; Mrs. Julia J. Hayes, Assistant Treasurer; Algernon S. Snillvan. Secretary, Great enthusiasm was manifested by all the gentiemen present. There are to be thirteen tables watted upon by ladies representing the different original States, who will serve tea. The cups used upon this occasion will bear the coat of arms and monogram of the Washington family and will be for sale as souveburs of the event. The arrangements include representations of Lady Washington and all the leading Revolutionary characters in the costume of the period. The use of the parlors of the Wisene. & Wilson Sewing Machine Company and of the Fifth Avenue Hotel were kindly tendered to the committee. Various committees were appointed, after which the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the sub-committee.

THE GERMAN SOCIETY.

The directors of the German Emigrant Society met yesterday. The Relief Committee reported the expenditure of \$2,815 in aid of destitute German immigrants, and that 1,524 persons had received cas donations. Ninety-four patients had received cash medical treatment and lorry were still in the doctors' care. During the past year 44.891 German immigrants were landed at Castle Garden, against 101,803 during the year previous.

CHARITY VS. TAXES.

SHALL THE OUTDOOR RELIEF BE DISCONTINUES

IN KINGS COUNTY? their meeting last evening, considered the ques-tion of supporting the poor and the amount of money necessary for that purpose. The question came up in the form of a resolution by Supervisor Ropes, that the Supply Committee of the Board confer with the Commissioners of Charities with a view of reducing the expenses of that department. Supervisor Fisher stated that \$250,000 had been expended since the 1st of August, and there only remained \$103,000 for the maintenance of the surferers from poverty till the 1st day of next August. He said that at the rate they were going to the throne of the Cæsars in 285.

Adgust. He said that at the rate they were going they would expend \$200,000 in excess of the appropriation by that time, which would have to be added to the debt of the county.

Supervisor Ropes said there was an incresse of over seventy per cent in the expenses for charities during the month of January over the same month of last year. Supervisor Bergen moved to discontinue the system of outdoor relief after the lists of February, and it matters became worse the people who were supported by that system could be provided for at the Almsnouse. Supervisor Fisher and they would have to reduce the expenses at the county buildings \$88,000 during the present fiscal year. After considerable discussion the motion of supervisor Bergen was lost. On motion of Supervisor French the matter was rejerred to a committee of five.

THE NEW FREIGHT RATES.

MEETING OF BAILWAY KINGS AT THE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL—EFFORTS TO MAINTAIN THE SARATOGA COMBINATION.

missioners and of presidents and other officials interested in the Saratoga compact was held yesterday afternoon at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Among those present were Colonel Thomas Scott. bilt, of the New York Central; Horace Scott, the brother of Colonel Scott; John King, Jr., Vice-Presi-dent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway; H. B. Huri-burr, Vice-President of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianspoils Railway; Amasa Stone, of the Michigan Southern; ex-Governor Asa Packer, of Pennsylvania; ex-Governor Dennison,

Stone, of the Michigan Southern; ex-Governor Asa Packer, of Pennsylvania; ex-Governor Demnison, of Ohio: ex-Governor Jewitt, President of the Eric Railway; Judge Jewitt and Governor Dennison of the Eastern Railroad Commission, and all the Western Commission, and all the Western Commission, and all the Western Commission, expension of the Eastern Railroad Commission, and all the Western Commission, expension of Onion by Arren Columbus, of Toledo, Onio; Jonn S. Newberry, of Detroit, Mich.; Israel E. Sturgeon, of Si. Louis, Mo.; E. R. Wadsworth, of Chicago, Ill., and L. N. Andrews, of Indianapolis, General Cox, of the Toledo, Walash and Western, presided, and Mr. J. P. Green, of the Pennsylvania Central, acted as secretary.

The object of the meeting was to harmonize, if possible, the freight rates of the various companies included in the Saratoga combination. It has been understood for some time that the agreement there entered into has been secretary violated by some of the companies, which, of course, has given rise to a great many complaints. These companies cut under the rates adopted at Saratoga, which the others (whose business suffered thereby) did not like. Other companies, again, consider that the rates adopted at Saratoga were too low and nad caused them pecuniary bas to a considerable extent. The meeting was therefore called to consider anew the question of reight rates, more especially of the rates for East bound freight. The discussion was a general one, Mr. Stone, Fresident of the Michigan Southern, Mr. Jewett, of the Eric Railway, Colonel Scott, of the Pennsylvania Central, and Mr. William H. Vanderbift, of the New York Central, being among the numerous speakers. The result of the discussion is embodied in the following resolution, otherweb gasted that task to the general freight agents of the Western lines:—

Resolved, That the powers of the Bureau of the Commissioners for the Western Railways b: suspended, so, lar as they relate to freight business, until otherwise agreed by the managers of these

## LET HIM RESIGN

And Then "Let Us Have Peace' Without Bayonets.

Resignations and Abdications in the Past.

Precedents for His Excellency to Ponder, from Diocletian to Amadeus.

WHAT OUR EXCHANGES SAY

The question of the resignations of rulers of na The question of the resignations of rulers of na-tions is a topic concerning which the American people are beginning to entertain a lively interest. The United States is too youthful a Power to ex-pect any instance of the kind chronicled in its his-tory, but in older communities they are not at all unfrequent. In the South American Republics such exents are not, however, year, hard to find such events are not, however, very hard to find found it incombent on them, in obedience to popular sentiment, to make a virtue of necessity and retire from stations that the public good could not allow them to occupy, and even looking back over our own territorial limits of far less startling been conceded by the greatest historians that mon-archs, some of whom are to be named further on, have, by their voluntary retirement from power, brought about the happiest results, and their acts in this respect were considered the wisest or their political careers. Kings who have abdicated at the right moment have been allowed that degree of indulgence which the proverbial, if not practice, of the world extends to those who no longer remain among men; and in many cases the only course left to prevent the evil they caused living after them and the good they per-formed being interred with their bones was for the rulers to seek retirement in the shades of private lile. It is a debatable point whether or not in getting to be as autocratic and to consider themselves as irresponsible as the czars and kalsers of the last century. A GLANCE AT THE PAST.

The brief notice of the abdication of Diocletian and Maximian, successful military adventurers of low origin, who became Cosars at the point of the sword (given below), is worth read-ing. They were sore persecutors of good men, and in course of time resigned the imperial office. Charles V., Emperor of Germany and Spain, and the First Napoleou yielded up their sceptres; Louis Philippe, in 1848, and Charles X., in 1830, ceased, by their own acts, to entertain any pretensions to the crown of France; John Casi-mir, before King of Poland, a cardinal, abdicated in 1669. Spain is noticeable for the number of its addicating monarchs. Philip V. abdicated in 1724, Charles IV. in 1804, and Queen Isabella not many years since, in favor of her son, who, as Alionso XIL, is now recognized as the reigning monarch of that country. The house of Savoy can count among others Victor Emmanuel, who andi-cated in 1821; Cnaries Albert in 1848, and Amadeus, on of the present King of Italy, who resigned the crown of Spain in February, 1873, after two years' experience, considering it a fortunate cir-cumstance that he was able to retire safely, with

PROM SUCCESSFUL SOLDIER TO CARSAR.

Diocletianus Valerius was born A. D. 245. He
was of mean extraction, but this did not stand in
his way in reaching the imperial purple. He was
originally called Diocles, from the small town or Dioclet, the birthplace of his mother; but on his elevation to the throne he assumed the more aristocratic name of Valerius, and added the Latinized form Diocletian as a surname. He served many years in the army, and after some time attracted favorable attention and was in-trusted during the troublons period in which he figured with many important commands. On the death of the Emperor Gaous and of his son Numerianus. Diocletian was installed with supreme power by the Army of the East, and he immediately marched homeward to meet Caninus, who

THE IMPERIAL DIGNITY with Numerianus, and was recognized in Italy as his successor. The rival armies met, and a battle ensued, in which the troops of Diocletian had already given way, when Caninus was killed by one of his own followers. Both parties then united in recognizing the right of the surviving claimant assailed on many sides by barbarians and on one by the unruly Gauls. He could not conduct the defence at all the points threatened, and he knew well, from the late of many of his predecessors in office, that it was unsaie to invest any subject with the command of the army. Under these circumstances he associated with him-self, as a colleague, Marcas Aurelius Maximian, one of his most experienced generals. To conduct the war in Europe, while Dioeletian nimself under-took the defence of the East. Some years later it was found necessary to still jurther divide the im-perial authority, and accordingly two other gen-erals were

took the defence of the East. Some years later it was found necessary to still iarther divide the imperial anthority, and accordingly two other generals were

INVESTED WITH THE PURPLE,
and the title of Gesar conferred upon them to distinguish them from the two senior emperors, who were styled august. Diocletian now chose the command in Egypt and Persis and brought the war to a triumphant close. In 304 he set out for Nicomedia, and on his journey was attacked with a serious ilineas. Finding simel funable any longer to sustain the cares of office he resolved to abdicate and pass the remainder of his life in retirement. The coremony of abdication took place near Nicomedia in 306, and Maximian resigned the same day at Milan. The uniform military success of the Emperor left no doubt as to his solility as a soldier; but a stein will ever remain on his memory by the persecutions carried on during the latter part of his reign sgainst the Christians. The persecution was the greatest the Church ever suffered, and in memory of it the year Diocletian was nominated Emperor was for ages known as the era of the martyrs.

THE KING OF HOLLAND.

The lather of the late Napoleon lil. found it to be his duty while occupying the throne of Holland to abdicate. The event took place in 1810, and was in consequence of the first Emperor has asserting almost ab olitte dominion over his brother's kingdom. Lons proved a good ruler, and had established himself firmly in the affections of his subjects. He preferred resigning to being a vassal even to his great relative. He however, appointed his cidest son, Napoleon Louis (who dien in childhood), and Charles Ionis Napoleon (the late Emperor) his successors, with his wire, Queen Hortense, as Regent. In his address to the legislative body Louis remarked:—by brother, so violentiv irritated against me, is not so against my children. Pernaps I am the only obstacle to the reconciliation of this country with France. May the end of my cere prove to the nation and to you that I have decived you; that

his abdication, it appeared, had nothing to do with

FEMALE VIRTUES AND CHARMS.

In that document he said, "The anxieties and dimentiles of the high administration have weighed heavy on us. They are let daily more and more, and the perception of the duly imposed on us in the conduct of the affairs of the kingdom, made necessary by the modifications and additions recently introduced into the constitution, lead us to the conclusion of leaving it to more drim and manly hands unembarrassed by antecedent recollections." The King then announced his intention of passing the remainder of his days unembarrassed by the cares of government. Soon after he married the Countess d'Outremont.

The stormy period of 1843 brought, among several other European monarchs, old King Louis of Bavaris to griet. The discreditable conduct of the

doting monarch with Lola Montez had disgusted his subjects, but if he had been as correct as Joseph it would not have made much difference as to the safety of his throne when such furniture had been broken to pieces on every side. But Louis preferred to anticipate events, and when the tempest of revolution approached his capital he did not hesitate to abdicate. The King, thouga much has been said against his rule, was as good, if not better, than many of his neighboring royal brothers. He was a patron of German art and the liberal iriend of hierary taient. In his procammation announcing his reinquishment of kingly authority Louis declared that, notwithstanding the charges of gross extravagance made against him, he was as economical as

obitterate all recollection of King Louis' Iralities and good qualities.

AN AUSTRIAN ABDICATION.

The immediate predecessor of the reigning monaron of the Austro-Hungarian Kingdom, Francis Joseph, was his uncle, the Emperor Ferdinand II., who abdicated in 1848. The latter was of the old style of German rulers, whose domestic as well as foreign pothey has been entirely changed, much to the benefit of his country. The Hungarian revolution, tweety-seven years ago, caused an insurrection to break out in Vienna, and the Emperor flee to Olmutz. Here the Archduchess sophia, supported by Solwarzenberg. Windisgratz and Ban Jellachich, induced Ferdinand to abdicate in invor of his nephew, the father of Francis Jeseph declining to accept the imperial crown. The ex-Emperor was born in 1793 and retired to Prasue. His abdication led to the happiest results, both for the imperial house and the Austrian Empire at large.

CHHISTINE, OF SWEDEN.

Queen Christine, of Sweden, daughter of the famous Gustavus Adolphus, though a woman—and a remarkable one, at that—Rad a proper regard for the will of the people over whom she was called to rule. She abdicated when the fact became clear to her mind that her conduct was unsatisfactory to her subjects. The Queen had an unappeasable thirst for knowledge, and been educated by the most profound scholars of the seventeen to century, understood six languages, and was wonderfully lascinating to men oy her freedom and breadth of thought. Christine was very fond of horse riding and lox hunting, and generally indicated a decided faste for masculine rather than for feminine pursuits and accomplishments. The Queen, though entitled to enter upon the active duties of ruler at an early age, deferred the watter until she provided for the succession. Having done this she was crowned in 1649, but soon after relapsed into extravagance, promoted and kept unworthy men in office and parened a policy productive of distraction in the kingdom. Curistine had determined to embrace the Catholic laith and this fact,

was received with marked honors.

CONCLUSION.

The lessons of history in what has been above related show that in most cases the path of duty is the path of wisdom. When rulers become obstacles in the way of the happiness of their people then they should step aside. The people of the United States have yet to learn something on this subject, but the sooner they understand that no one man raised from obscurity by unaccountable perversity, if not to say obtuseness of mind, cannot understand the true interests of the nation, they ought, while submitting to all legal and constitutional requirements, keep fresh in their recollections their duties as vicers when they come to cast their bailots at the proper time at the polis. But how much better would it be for one man by resigning to do honor to himself and re leve the people from a load that they cannot help tuemselves from carrying two years more but which is a stumbling block in the way of the peace, unity and prosperty of the Republic!

VIEWS OF THE PRESS. ULTRA-SOUTHERN ANTI-ADMINISTRATION JOURNAL TRINKS GRANT WILL "STICK." [From the Mootle Register.]

GRANT'S RESIGNATION.

The NEW YORK HERALD has a new hobby, which it will run for the public amusement until the fickle public cries out for a new one. It is on "the popularity of General Grant's resignation." We need not say that it is more than slightly sarcastic. Grant must read "his HERALD" with a grim satisfaction. Here is a small sample:\* \* [Quotation from Herald.] As an additional incentive to banish himself for his additional incentive to banish himself for his country's good the Herald throws out the alluring prospect of the excellent company he would enjoy on his European travels. \* ? (Another extract.) We do not quite think that the President will yield to the Herald's soft persuasion. General Blair knew him better. He will "stick" until the give that fastens the seat of his royal pantaloons to the White House chair is hopelessly dissolved by a power of the people greater than his own dogged and stolid will.

A GRAND OLD WESTERN DEMOCRATIO WAR HORSE SPEAKS - "THE HERALD NEVER JOKES."

[From the Chicago Times.]
The Nzw York Herald is just now devoting most of the energies of its intellectual department to the noble and eminently practical work of persuading President Grant to resign. Moreover, it promises to go on persuading until it succeeds unless Grant dies first, or somebody else takes his place in the White House. The field is an immense one, and presents any number of things to talk financial question, and, in fine, everything connnancial question, and, in fine, everything connected with American politics, from the appointing of a cross-roads postmaster to the negotiation of a treaty, or the subversion of a State government. And besides all that, it includes questions touching Mr. Grant's health, and personal comfort, and future fame, and questions touching the health, the Executive capacity, and the political opinions of Vice President Wilson. There seems to be no good reason why the Health should go on talking about ints thing twice as long as it talked about Cressrism, to the great edification of its readers. It has been said of some of the epic poets that their success was mainly due to their selection of great subjects, suggestive of imnumerable sublime and beautiful ideas. And the like may be said of the Herald. It has a genius for originating fertile subjects. It is true that notoday is the wiser of the better for reading its long easies, but we may admire the genius it displays all the same. Some envious journals pretend to believe that the Herald is only joking in at it says about Creatism, the resignation of the President, for Occurred that is flue so. First Herald preserved. about Cæsarism, the resignation of the President &c. Of course that is not so. The Herald never jokes. It doesn't know now, All it wants is to "make talk," it's the fellow who asked his gir whether her mother didn't want to buy a shirt.

A DOLLAR SUBSCRIPTION AGAINST GRANT'S

[From the Scranton (Pa.) Times.] It has been suggested that Grant's chief objecmatter of resigning the Presidency, is that such a course would deprive him of \$100,000 salary. Of course would apprive him of \$100,000 salary. Of course this is an important consideration with Grant, but we think if this is the only objection it could be easily obviated by a popular subscription of the necessary amount. We suggest that if the HERALD is certain of its position on this matter it should at once start a collar subscription and see how easily the amount can be raised.

ONE WHO HAS FELT THE PRICKINGS OF FEDERAL BAYONETS EXPRESSES AN OPINION. [From the Vicksburg Herald.] SHOULD GENERAL GRANT RESIGN !

Here comes another trenchant editorial from the NEW YORK HERALD of Sunday on the subject of General Grant and the dangers that threaten the country. It is evident that the third term business, for which the Herald was so long de-rided, is the leading idea with Grant, and this, coupled with the Louisiana and Vicksburg out-rages and the apparent desire of the President to rages and the apparent desire of the President to involve the country in a foreign war has unquestionably alarmed the thinking, prindent men of the country, and that without regard to action or political opinions. It is evident that Grant is abuxious for a third term, and it is equally apparent that Morton. Conkling, Butler and company lavor his aspirations. The proposition to make the army appropriation during the present session of Congress, for two years instead of one, as is the custom, is a bold and audacious attempt to make the President independent of Congress until airer the President allection in 1876. If he gets a military appropriation for two years this winter he can use the army to secure his election for a third term in 1876, and then, if Congress is not sufficiently plant, it will only require two or three batteries of artillery and a regiment or so of infantry to capture and consign to prison every member of Congress who will not become the service tool of U.S. Grant. Here is the article from the Herald. \* \* [Here tollows the Herald on the same absorbing subject.]

NOT THE FIRST TIME THE HERALD ASSERTS THE RIGHT.

(From the Lancaster (Pa.) Examiner.] The New York Herald is at the good work of seeking to induce the President to resign, because, it thinks, all the States south of Mason and Dixon's line will appland such an act. It is not the first time the Herald has assumed to be the represen-tative of sentiment at the South. It stood in that attitude when the rebellion broke out, but quickly changed its tune. Its old propensity has come upon it again. ICE YACHTING.

THE SPORT ON THE HUDSON RIVER-SOME EX-CITING CONTESTS SOON TO OCCUB

POUGHEZEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 3, 1875. The pleasant anticipations of the ice yacht clubs of this vicinity regarding the opportunities for repeated indulgence this winter in the exciting sport of ice yachting have not as yet been realized. The insurmountable difficulties in the way have not been due to a scarcity of ice, as the Hudson seidom becomes bound by such an unbroken ex-panse of ice as now covers its surface, but is at-tributable to the presence of snow. The white, feathery flakes are well enough for those who love sleighing, but snow storms are not suited for the ice, the snow renders the surface rough and uneven that the runners an ice yacht will not slip along so that where there should be pleasure without stint there is nothing but vexation and disappointment when the sport is attempted with ice covered with snow. even though it may be frozen. Hence the inac

tivity of the ice yachts in this vicinity.

For several weeks, however, many of the larger boats have been put together, both here and at New Hamburg, their owners awaiting a favorable opportunity to inaugurate the season in a manner befitting the sport. Until now the prospects for a speedy realization of such hopes have been slim indeed; but the milder weather of yesterday and the rain of to-day have out them all in good humor. 'The rain will meit the snow," said they, "and now we'll have some ice yachting," and there is great probability that such will be the case. With the dis

will meit the snow," said ther, "and now we'll have some ice yachting," and there is great probability that such will be the case. With the disappearance of the inch or two of snow on the ice there will be twelve or more inches of clear, smooth joundation for the yachts, which is all that their owners are sighing for.

The dignity to which this pastime has attained along the Hudson is worthy of notice. For fifty or more years iceboating has been lamiliar to the residents along its banks; but the rough concerns of that time have now given way to elegant and costly constructions that are both marvels of speed and ornamentation. Contrast the first ice yeacht built in this city (1833), by the late Mr. Edward southwick, with that recentive constructed by Commodore Roosevelt, and how great the difference! One was of common boards and ordinary skates used for runners, while the other is doubt the size of any yacht ever built and is a miracle of strength and elegance of finish. Although not fully fried, there is not the least doubt that with a good breeze she will show her heels to anything that may care to sail with her. Not alone are very fast and very prefty ice yachts on the roll of the Foughtseepsie Club face, but all along the river there are boats of some pretension, and at New Hamburg there is a creditable organization. With them the club of this city expects to have many races before the river opens again, and offitmes these "oattles of the lee" are stubbornly contested with a vigor that calls forth the warmest admiration and praise.

Among the events that will certainly be decided at the earnest opportunities are the annual regatia of the Home Club, the race for the ladies' pennant, competed for only by the yachts of the club, and beid by the winning boat from year to year as the champion pennant, and the champion pennant of the Hudson, open to all fee yachts in the United States and Canada. These are certain to take place, and rove and rounderstood and appreciated there are hopes that many of the prominent y

small som, while to keep it in repair amounts to aimost nothing.

The officers of the Ponghkeepsie Ice Yacht Ciub for the year are as follows:—Commodore, John A. Roosevelt; Vice Commodore, Aaron Innis; Secre-tary, Richard W. Bailey; Treasurer, Gay C. Bai-ley; Regatta Committee—Hudson Taylor, Henry S. Frost and William C. Arnoid.

TROTTING AT THE HIPPODROME

Another new feature was introduced at the Hippodrome matinée yesterday, it being no other han a trotting contest with women riders, the first that ever took place in the world for money. There were four entries for the purse offered, and the ladies came to the post with the nonchalance of regular jockeys, and handled their horses far better than was anticipated, astonishing every beholder with their skill. The race afforced con-siderable amusement, and if it was not conducted strictly according to rule it came so near being so that saultfinding about small deviations would be unjust. The ladies rode well, and if they could not pull their horses after a break to a trot as quickly as John Murphy or Dan Mace the want of strength was not their sault. What pulling they did was to win. They made the effort, and that was as much as could do. For a first race the ladies showe great judgment, and, with a little practice, will tend again on Friday evening next. In the meanhearsal, and will learn something of the art of keeping a horse on a trot in making the turns, as

hearsal, and will learn something of the art of keeping a horse on a trot in making the turns, as well as when on the straight atretches. The ladies had only two rehearsals preparatory to their race yesterday, and they proved themselves very apt scholars in the art.

For the ladies' irot there were four starters, comprising Miss Yates' bay gelding, Johnny Reed, Miss Rooeris' sorrei gelding Tip, Miss Stewart's bay gelding Slaster, and Miss Salisoury's bay mare Hessle, and the ladies whose names were mentioned were the riders. The race was lor a purse of \$150; \$75 to the first, \$50 to the second and \$25 to the inird horse; mile heats. Miss Salisbury's Bessle won the race, taking the first and third heats; Miss Yates, on Johnny Reid, winning the second heat. In the second heat Tip broke with Miss Hoberts and ran the greater part of the mile and was placed last for so dolux; and Johnny Reed, with Miss Yates, ran to the front in the third heat at the finish and was also set back. Miss Sewart rode Slasher with a great deal of skill and kept him on a trot nearly all through the race, and the few times that he left his leet it was but for a moment. Bessle won the first premium, Johnny Reed the second and Slasher the third.

The second frot was for a premium of \$200, mile heats; the first horse receiving \$100, the second second for was for a premium of \$200, mile heats; the first horse receiving \$100, the second second and Access buy gelding Humming Bird and John Hasslett's bay gelding Humming Bird and John Hasslett's bay gelding Berman. The latter was riaden by a lad little acquainted with the business and he was last in each heat. Heien won the race, taking the first and third heats; how yellow the second.

The Judges were Messrs. Walton, Johnson and Elliott.

The following are the Summane The latter was riaden by a lad little acquainted with the business and he was last in each heat. Heien won the race, taking the first, 350 to the \$200, mile heats; and yellow \$200, mile heats; and yellow \$200, mile heats; and yellow

under the saddle.

John Rogers' b. m. Helen.

Dan Mace's b. g. Pitot.

John Hastett's b. g. Sherman

Ben Mace's br. g. Humming Bird.

Time, 2:57—2:50—2:51.

THE STREET CAR HOMICIDE.

RECELESSNESS OF THE DRIVER-HE IS HELD TO

BAIL. Yesterday afternoon Coroner Croker held an inquest in the case of Thomas Burns, the young man, twenty years of age, late of No. 244 West Forty-seventh street, who, on Saturday atternoon last, was run over, at the corner of Bank and Hudson streets, by car No. 97 of the Eighth avenue line, and subsequently died from the effects of the injuries received. It was charged that Richard Robinson, driver of the car, had caused the death of Burns by pushing him from the front platform, but the testimony was somewhat condicting on that point. It beemed beyond question that at the time of the occurrence Burns was much intoxicated. Two or three winesses testined that the driver did not shove or push him as he attempted to get on the car, while an equal number of witnesses deposed that they saw the driver put his hand on the shoulder of deceased as he was running oeside the car and push him to prevent his getting on the front platform.

Deputy Coroner MacWhinnie deposed that the injuries deceased received caused death. In their verdict the jury found that deceased was run over while intoxicated, and that the accident was due to recklessness on the part of the driver.

The Coroner decided to hold Robinson to ball in the sum of \$1,000, which being farmished by Mr. William Roberts, living at No. 234 East 120th street, he was ducharged. Robinson, driver of the car, had caused the deati

## ANDY REDIVIVUS.

The Funny Professional People and What They Think of Tennessee's Tough Man.

THE CHAMPION SNORES. Neal Bryant, after pondering seriously for some moments, said:—"I don't know whether you ever went through the Gap of Dunice or not? I was there, and the echo was very big, I tell you. But the echo of Andy Johnson's first speech will knock that echo all to pieces. Unaccustomed as I am to public speaking. I'm going to hear it, and I think I will hire a revolving chair and sit right in the middle of the Rink. Tickets can be obtained at the Central Park with standing room only."

SELFISHNESS OF MR. BIBCH. Mr. William Birch, as is usual, was very senten-tions and brimful of lucidity—"I am pretty good friends with the Sena'or. When he arrives in Washington, where a letter may possibly reach him, I will strike him to get a man on the Belt Line of horse cars. Then I shall hie me to a monastery, where my bruised heart will find the balm of a thousand flowers."

AN OLYMPIAN ANALYSIS.

Gus Williams represents the industrious, economical and hard working German element. He is rather reticent in his views, but to a bosom friend he occasionally displays his inner consciousness with a heartiness that does honor to his hand and heart, "I bed a hundrid bounds of Polony sossige akinst a baber of shewin' dobacco wor Chonson vill make a zirgus mid dot Senad. He ave lods of fun mid dot Golfax, only dot Golfax he go avay mid some checks. I hope Mr. Chonson gome to Niew Yorricky and duke a look at dot finest bolice force fon de vorld." ANDY'S HONESTY.

excepting what he saw through a stereoscopticon. But he added, "Won't he make the old thing zim! All the sugar in the world can't buy him, I heard my little brother say. Just say to the good public week. Andy may possibly drop in, and he will no doubt participate in the German. A BRIEF STUMP SPEECH. Add Ryman remarked:—"I hope the trustees will

ing. Touching the subject of our ex-President and with that most learned doctor of laws, Dooney Harris, that the first Senator who rises to explain or expound the constitution will get one on his blessed nob.""

Tony Pastor was quite epigrammatic in his alie sions. "Won't he investigate though? Oh, no! to be sure not! And won't be ask to have committees appointed? Why, of course not! And he will have Credit Mobilier and Pacific Mail scooped in. I know of one Senator who will feel like Job when he had the bolls." "COLLAR AND ELBOW."

Harry Hill was very frank and enthusiastic. he's a terrible man for a tweive stun man. He can nave hall the tickets he wants for my moral show, and Fiddler Neary won't be here to disturb NESTOR NIGER. EPH HORN-"It's the biggest bounce I ever

heard of. Grant will be likely to build a wall around himself to keep Andy out." OPEBA COMIQUE.
HARRIGAN AND HART—"Oh, the wine, the wine

"FROM THE LOWER DEE-STRICE."
Jerry Kennedck, who is a First ward humorist. said:-"Andy comes in like a morning star."

SEVENTH WARD HEARD FROM.

Tim Campbell, the great political meteor of the Seventh ward, remarked, "It's the greatest thing that ever bappened to the democratic party. And I'm with him heart and hand, whether pleases the Manhattan Club or not."

William L Street, the romantic actor and hero william L Street, the Formattic actor and nero of "The Black Crook," said:—"St. Jude to speed, there is mines of gold in the very simplest utter-ance of the disciple of Thomas Jefferson. The cot-ton bales at New Orleans ain't a marker to Andrew Johnson when the tansy is in and the

DAN BRYANT (with profound emotion) :- "It is bigly immense. Let the engine drive. I'll walk all the way from Lackswaxen to hear him. My heart doth joy to hear Roland toll again. Andy is the belgerine of the ball. Sciah!" A GLADIATOR'S GLANCE.
Redhanded Mike—He'il draw the cochineal from

Grant's bugle." AN HISTORIAN'S HOROSCOPE

DAVID WEMYSS JOBSON of Mr. Johnson's acquaintance, although, as you are aware, I know everybody else.

We rejoice in the election of Andy Johnson to the Senate.—Petersburg (Va.) Index (dem.) He is not a great man, but he is honest, has been

outrageously abused, and will be a useful man to have in the Senate when the country is restored nave in the Senate when the country is restored to honest courses.—New Hampshire Register.

Radical usurpers will have to stand from under when Andy Johnson goes into the Senate. Well done, Tennessee.—Johnstown (Pa.) Voice and Echo (dem.)

Andrew Johnson did not hesitate nor pravari-

cate, but pronounced at once for the Union, and in his home in Knoxville.—Troy Whig (rep.)
Tennessee will have force and vigor and com

bativeness in place of decreptude and second childishness in her Senator.—Elmira Gazette He has always been more troublesome to his friends than his enemies .- Albany Journal (rep.)

A notable victory for the people. - New Haves Not a comfort to any party.-Bufalo Express (rep.)
The constitution will now be sale for six years

to come.—Pittsburg Commercial (rep.)
There will be lun ahead when Andy Johnson again enters the Senate Chamber .- Clevela Herald (rep.)
Garrulous old egotist. As an irritant to the

Senate, an element to keep his colleagues stirred up and determined, the Senator from Greenville may have some usefulness.—Cleveland Leader

(rep.)
He is said to have kept a record of all the applications made to him as President by members of Congress, in which he will doubtless find material for many pat allusions in debate. - Springs

A source of satisfaction to democrats and to all bonest men.—Saratoga Sun (dem.)
Before the end of his term he will probably wit ness the death of the republican party, the man-agers of which labored so zealously to kill him

Make way for Senator Andrew Johnson.-Utica He will be a gladiator in the Senate. -- Baltimor

All hall Andy Johnson, the foe of Grant and the friend of the people!-Lynchburg Republi

Certain to be a conspicuous leader in the Ser

ate. - Washington Star (ind.)
We feel confident that his latter days in the service of his country will be his best. - Buffalo Cour-

God knows he is the type of man most needed now in the Senate of the United States. -- News

Journal (dem.)
Of all the public men in this wide country An drew Johnson is the best hated by Grant and his followers, and they would prefer to see any other man in the Senate than him.—Hartford Times

(dem.)
The democracy need not count upon A. J. has a will and a way of his own, and those whe

He will make it hot for the rascais in Washing ton.—Tiffin (Ohio) Adcertiser (dem.) He woulded be a respectable devil unless he did.